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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE HOUSE OF FORTUNE
the most wonderful Drama.
at
WEST END CINEMA
Barney Road.

VOL. V NO. 33

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1917.

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BANKING

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Established 1889.

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balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 pro-

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is not less than Rs. 5.

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FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT

THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER

ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIX-

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at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DE-

POSIT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent. per

annum. Copies of the Rules may be ob-

tained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans

and credits granted on approved security

and every description of Banking and Ex-

change business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and

Foreign Securities effected on the usual

terms.

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clients.

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BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

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Registered under the Baroda Companies Act
III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana
and Surat.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 20,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 10,00,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from

Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by

special arrangement. No interest with does

not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 1/2

per cent. and for other periods on terms

which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH

CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms

to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its con-

stituents the safe custody of Shares and

Securities and the collection of dividends and

interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale

and purchase of Government Paper and all

description of Stock at moderate charges,

particulars of which may be learnt on ap-

plication.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1/2

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C. E. RANDLE,

Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized Rs. 50,00,000

Capital Issued Rs. 31,00,000

Capital Subscribed Rs. 31,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 16,21,208

Reserve Funds Rs. 11,38,650

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interest allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent.

per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12

months and shorter periods at rates of in-

terest which can be ascertained on applica-

tion.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Same as Rs. 10

per cent. per annum.

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terms to be arranged against approved secu-

rities.

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CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE

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Radical and Sure Cure.

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Dear Sirs,

I have used your wonderful Specific for Diabetes for six weeks with more or less interruption from last August and am glad to say that the Specific gravity, which was 1040 in last August, has come up now to 1020 and which is, I think, normal. I now ask your instruction as to whether any more your specific should be continued. I am now on change of air at Ranchi at the above address. I am a Sub-Inspector of Police in Manbhum District, and now on leave. Please reply to the address given at once as I intend leaving the place for resuming my work. You may refer to your firm letter No. 23329.

Yours truly,

ATUL CHANDRA BOSE.

S. I. Police on leave.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.



THE HEAVIEST LOAD ON EARTH IS THE LOAD IN THE STOMACH. . . . Do you feel that load yourself after meals? If so take a dose of

ATLAS TONIC

and it disappears. As a digestant, it regulates the bowels and cures constipation and dyspepsia. It has no equal as a brain and nerve food, and is a boon to those who suffer from nervous exhaustion, orain fat or general debility. By rendering digestion easy and by feeding the brain and nerve tissues ATLAS TONIC stands incomparable as a remedy for

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OF ALL CHEMISTS.

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diabetes. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give in publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that this use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any fault in the efficiency of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that must is not that which a perfume admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees only. Postage extra. No. PARHES

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LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Hauter's Telegram.)

Liverpool Feb. 6th.

Final Day's Sales at Liverpool

Sales on Spot & for Exp.

Sales of East India

Imports

Mid. America

Superior F. G. P.

For York 11 a.m. (As known to Liverpool at closing time.)

few Orleans 10 a.m.

March 14.74

May 14.83

June 14.92

July 15.01

Aug. 15.10

Sept. 15.19

Oct. 15.28

Nov. 15.37

Dec. 15.46

Jan. 15.55

Feb. 15.64

March 15.73

April 15.82

May 15.91

June 16.00

July 16.09

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Oct. 16.36

Nov. 16.45

Dec. 16.54

Jan. 17.03

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March 17.21

April 17.30

May 17.39

June 17.48

July 17.57

Aug. 18.06

Sept. 18.15

Oct. 18.24

Nov. 18.33

Dec. 18.42

Jan. 18.51

Feb. 19.00

March 19.09

April 19.18

May 19.27

June 19.36

July 19.45

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March 20.57

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Oct. 22.00

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June 25.00

July 25.09

Aug. 25.18

Sept. 25.27

Oct. 25.36

Nov. 25.45

Dec. 25.54

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COTTON.

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Bombay Feb. 6th.

DESCRIPTION.

Good M.G.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Tarai: 30th of Amardad, 1286.
Hindu: 6th of Magh Sud, 1573.
Mahomedan: 14th Rabe-ul-Akhir, 1335.
Sunrise: 7:13; Sunset: 6:33.
Phase of the Moon, Last Quarter, Feb. 15.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Comedy Co. in "Grand Triple Bill."

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.

His Excellency the Governor unveils the Statue of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 1st Baronet, opposite Victoria Terminus, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Grant Medical College, Gymkhana Sports, Oval, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10th.

Excelsior Theatre: Opening of Chung Ling Soo, the Chinese Illusionist and his company.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

School Entertainment, Clare Road Convent, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

Concert, Clare Road Convent, Byculia, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-45, Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

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G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
Manmad Express	12 0	14 25
South East Passenger	15 35	24
Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Express. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled).		

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 30
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST. BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOYS COUS.

Orders for the week ending February 10th, 1917:—

Wednesday, February 7th:—Compulsory plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in Camping, and 2nd Class Post, Cub-Tenderfoot Instruction.

Saturday, February 10th:—Full uniform compulsory parade in marching order. Blue ribbons. Slaves to be carried. No leave will be granted except on "Medical Certificate."

Patrol Leaders:—Will please report full strength of their respective patrols to the



COOPER & Co.

PAINT & OIL MERCHANTS,

373, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SOLIGNUM

Wood Preservative and White Ant Destroyer.

SZERELMEY'S STONE LIQUID

for Waterproofing Stone, Brick etc.

ALABASTINE

Dry Distemper Paints.

Ask for Particulars and Colour Cards.

A.S.M. giving possible number for attendance on Saturday, 10th instant.
Marching Order:—Water bottles, haversacks, life lines, knives, flags, etc.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A.S.M. in charge 1st Bombay Troop.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Feb. 6.

124. Parades.—Instructional parades will be held at Headquarters on Mondays and Wednesdays until further orders at 5-30 p.m.
"B" Coy will parade at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday, 7th instant, for Physical training. Dress, Running kit.
125. Rifle meeting.—The Annual Rifle meeting will be held at Poona from 10th to 17th February, 1917.

Practice for Rifle meeting will take place on the Rifle range on Wednesday and Thursday, 7th and 8th instant, at 7-30 a.m.
The Rifle range will be closed on Friday, 9th instant.

Matches will be fired on the following dates:—

Saturday 10th, Matches I. & XIII.
Monday 12th, Matches III. & X.
Tuesday 13th, Matches IV. & V.
Wednesday 14th, Matches VI. & II.
Thursday 15th, Matches VII.
Friday 16th, Matches VIII.
Saturday 17th, Matches IX.

Fire Arms.—Members in possession of private Fire arms are requested to register the same at the Adjutant's office at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, commencing at 6.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following Programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott this evening at 6.

March—For Country's Flag Dunn.
Overture—The King's Lieutenant Tid.
Valse—Luna Bella Agrette.
Reunions of the Plantation Chambers.
Scena ed Aria—L'Assedio de Arlen Yordi.
Selection—Genevieve de Barabans Offenbach.
Song—Where my Caravan Has Rested Lohr.
Two-Step—Bustling Billy Kape.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting of the above institution will be held at the school on Thursday, the 15th instant at 5-30 p.m. His Excellency Lord Willingdon will preside.

FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

During the last quarter, 3,297 patients were treated in the above hospital of which 761 were new patients and 24 came in for operation.

PANALAL CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During January 388 males, 62 females and 67 children, making a total of 517 patients, were treated at the Babu Panalal Charitable Dispensary at Pydhoni, Bombay.

ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of January the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 10,626 of whom 4,094 were males, 3,674 females, and 2,858 children. The average daily attendance was 342.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and two deaths from plague on Monday, Dholi Talao and Middle and Lower Colaba, each registering one attack and one death each and Girgaum one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 84 against 82 on the corresponding day of last year and 79 on that of 1915.

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

The annual gathering of the Government Law School will take place on Saturday next at 6 p.m. in the Law School Library. The Hon. Mr. Justice A. B. Martin will deliver the annual address and Mr. J. D. Inverarity will present the Inverarity Gold Medal to the successful student of the past year. The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman will preside.

EXCURSION FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES CHILDREN.

A party of about 75 children belonging to night schools conducted by the Social Service League, was taken to Jomn for a fresh air excursion on Sunday the 4th instant. The League also arranged that day a programme of Open Air Sports for the children of the Gujarati speaking depressed classes at Kesharnagar, Mahaxmi. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas distributed the prizes to the winners.

Weakness and loss of weight

Weakness and loss of weight are unfortunately far too common in tropical climates to need either description or explanation.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

FAMOUS CHINESE CONJUROR'S VISIT.

The Excelsior affords a unique attraction this week by the engagement of the world-famed conjuror, Chung Ling Soo, who appears on Saturday next. Some people, who have the idea of the conventional conjuror performing the off-repeated tricks will say that conjuring is now quite out of date. The



Chung Ling Soo.

reply to such sceptics is, "Go and see Chung Ling Soo." This remarkable Chinaman has elevated conjuring from mere trickery to an art. In a leisurely matter-of-fact manner he begins his series of illusions, and as they follow each other the amazement of the audience increases. Water becomes coin and paper, money, flags, birds and other things suddenly appear in unexpected places and other illusions on a larger scale produce wonderment in the most sceptical onlooker.

BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY'S FAREWELL.

For the good-bye performance of Mr. Clarke and his capable Company, a Triple Bill and Variety show which was given some time ago, will be repeated. In this programme all the artists get a chance of showing off their own specialties. Mr. Clarke and Miss Owen will appear in the Comedy Sketch which they played at the London Coliseum. Besides being witty and written with a laugh in every line it gives Mr. Clarke an excellent opportunity for some quick change character studies of great men of the past.

W. W. Jacob's weird and extraordinary dramatic playlet "A Monkey's Paw" in which Miss Beryl Barraclough and Mr. Carl Lawson appear to such good advantage, will also be played.

The varieties will consist of Wallingford Tate and Dorothea Temple and a Piano. Betty and Mary Linley in a comedy sketch, David Keir in special dances and James Gelder in a Monologue. Each artist will be therefore seen at his or her best and a rousing good show should reward what we hope will be a bumper house. Chung Ling Soo, the famous Conjuror, commences a short season next Saturday.

THE NEW ALEXANDRA.

That a large audience will attend the picture at the New Alexandra Theatre on Saturday next to witness the film version of Sir Rider Haggard's famous novel "She" with Mlle. Alice Delysia in the principal part, is the natural tribute to the work of a popular author and the genius of a lady who has firmly established herself in the affections of the theatre-going public. Most of us remember having read Sir Rider Haggard's book in the days of our youth, and there must be few who have not fallen under the spell of it. With such an artist, (as Mlle. Alice Delysia, who has contributed so greatly to the present success of the Ambassadors Theatre in London), to embody the creation of his brain, and with all the resources of cinematography known to artistic and expert skill to fill in the details of the picture, the author may well look forward to a revival of interest in works which proved greatly to the taste of an earlier generation. The story has been admirably adapted to the film, and is both clear and concise, full of strong dramatic action, which is only suspended at times by the introduction of scenes which justify their inclusion by their beauty and grandeur, and add immensely to the romantic atmosphere of the work. Weird stories fascinate us all and all the time, provided they never become either wearisome or insistent on their grimness nor ridiculous in their mysticism. In watching the screen version of Rider Haggard's famous novel "She", there is not a moment of weariness or break in sustained interest.

OLYMPIA.

The two great Series Serials "The Grip of Evil" and "The Social Pirates" open their second week to-night at this theatre of all the serials that have hitherto been reviewed, we do not recall one with a stronger appeal and a greater theme than Pathé's "Grip of Evil." While affording the spectator an absorbing and wholesome dramatic entertainment, every episode of it leaves a lasting and commendable moral. The big moments of this week are not only thrilling but being the logical developments of a genuine story become most entertaining. The railway accident in which Marjorie Howell is nearly killed is a gripping realism while the scene of a safe burglary is how a parasite's ill-gotten documents are stolen is sensational. With the magnetic personalities of the well-known stars, each with a congenial role, and with the superb scenes enacted, each carrying a powerful moral, these two Series Serials will week after week draw an appreciative public. We understand that the management have extended each show to 1 hour and 45 minutes to cope with the length of the programme but prices have not been advanced.

LATE MR. AMIRUDDIN TYEBJI.

The Bench of Honorary Magistrates, at Girgaum, presided over by Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas made a reference to the death of Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji. The chairman said by his death one of the most independent and fearless magistrates in Bombay had been lost. He had been working as a magistrate since the establishment of the bench.

MOTOR FATALITY IN SANDHURST ROAD.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Dr. W. Numan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest today on the death of Malatibai, a Hindu girl, aged nine years, who was knocked down by a taxi car driven by one Fredum Ardeshir, along Sandhurst Road on Monday. Fredum was present at the inquest. Mr. S. A. Shete appeared on behalf of the father of the deceased.

Santabai, a Hindu woman, said she was walking along Sandhurst Road about noon on Monday, leading a little boy, and the deceased who was her master's daughter, was walking beside her. On seeing the car witness stopped but the deceased walked a step or two and witness had no time to tell her to stop. The deceased went under the car which stopped within eight paces of the deceased. The car was going fast.

Fredum said he blew the horn on seeing the woman and the children. The boy and the woman stopped and he thought the other child would also stop but she did not. When he saw her close to the car he applied his brakes and swerved to avoid her and did his best to save the child. The car ran on the footpath. The deceased came running across. The child was picked up alive but died soon after. He was driving at the rate of fifteen miles per hour.

Sadu Mahadev, who was going along the road at the time, said that when the horn was sounded the child got confused and tried to run ahead. The car in being stopped went up on the foot-path. The child had seen the car and tried to cross in front of it at an angle.

Mahomed Gaffur, a hawker, said the speed of the car was dangerous. The driver had sounded the horn. The deceased had been walking fast across the street.

Mr. A. H. Coldicott said he was in the car which was being driven not more than fourteen to fifteen miles per hour. The horn had been continuously blowing along the road. The child suddenly dashed straight across the road and the driver at once swerved to the left. The right-hand side of the car struck the deceased. The car was pulled up in its own length. When witness first saw the child leave the woman's side the car was about twenty yards from her and the brakes were being applied to slow down the car. The child suddenly dashed across. The driver could have avoided the child if he had been going fast—about twenty miles an hour—he could have passed the child. Witness did not think the driver was in the least to blame in this matter. It was a pure accident due to the child's sudden and unexpected running.

At the moment of the impact the car was travelling very slowly. The front right wheel passed over the child but not the back wheel. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by the deceased by having been knocked down by a motor car, the fatality being accidental as far as the driver was concerned.

VICTORIA DRIVERS ON RACE DAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The tyranny of the victorials on a Race day is now getting intolerable. As soon as they come to know that a person desires to go to the races they ask double the legal fare or refuse to move. They generally give one to understand that on Saturdays most of the conveyances are required for inspection and the few that are out are already overworked. If it is really a fact that an inspection of vehicles is held on a Saturday, when a great number of persons are travelling, it would be advisable to hold it on some other day.

But the real trouble begins after the races. In order to secure a conveyance one has to walk as far as the Circle, at the Tram Terminus, where carriages are allowed to be parked by the Police. But though a great number are to be found, they all pretend to be engaged. Yet, they are willing, after much exhortation, to take you to your destination provided three times the legal fare is paid. For instance, Re. 1-8 from Jacob Circle to the Police Station. It would appear that the Police do not exercise any control over these sharks. It seems that at the Circle, where they congregate, there is not a stand and the Police cannot compel them to take a fare against their will. Last year, however, an appeal to a Police Officer was generally successful. It is only this year that this strange theory has been resorted to. It is high time that the Police should put a stop to the despotism of these recalcitrant jehus. The Police Commissioner will earn the gratitude of a great number of people if he will be good enough to issue immediate orders on this pressing question, especially in view of the big meeting that begins next Saturday.—Yours, etc.

RACEGOER.

Byculia, Feb. 5th 1917.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are draws for the first round of the Maryat Cup Tournament which will be played by 10th February:—

1. M. Fox, Bye.
2. G. G. Fletcher v. F. Fox.
3. J. E. C. Jukes v. Capt. O. G. Edwards.
4. S. Calvercross v. R. D. England.
5. A. E. Kibblewhite v. T. W. Brough.
6. E. G. Montgomery v. Major J. Loch.
7. Capt. H. S. Hutchings v. Capt. E. P. Ball.
8. W. Irwin, Bye.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The market to-day was extremely dull while both jute and coal shares in the absence of inquiry ruled easier and the market closed without any improvement. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 26; Bengal 798, 800; Bokaro 134; Jampur 134; Jampur 134, 15-4; Kasta 14 p; New Tetturya 12, 11-8; 11-12; Parasea 4-4, 4-6; Phulariatand 5-12, 5-14; Sowardih 13-12; Sutkidih 14; Teetumuri 15-3.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 102, 101, 99; Clive (ord) 131, 132; Howrah (ord) 280; Kanar-hatty (ord) 313 x.d.; Lawrence (ord) 235; Northbrook (ord) 29-4, 27-8; Standard (ord) 300.

Tea:—Giele (ord) 94; Phoenix 55, 56. Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (pref) 102, 103; Bengal Timber Trading (pref) 120, 121; Howrah Amta Railway 126; Mysnasingh Bhariab Bazar Railway (rebat) 1 dis.

Government Paper:—31 per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76-5 to Rs. 77 nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 71-12 to Rs. 72-4.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

Festivities in connection with the "Sun-nut Shadi" ceremony of Kumarshri Guim Mohidudinkhanji, the heir-apparent, Manavadar, and Kumarshri Abdul Hamidkhanji were celebrated at Manavadar with great pomp and enthusiasm. Deputations from various States arrived with poshaks. The Chiefs of Virpur, Mangrol and Chuda, and Colonel and Mrs. Oldfield were among the principal guests. A State banquet was given in honour of the occasion.

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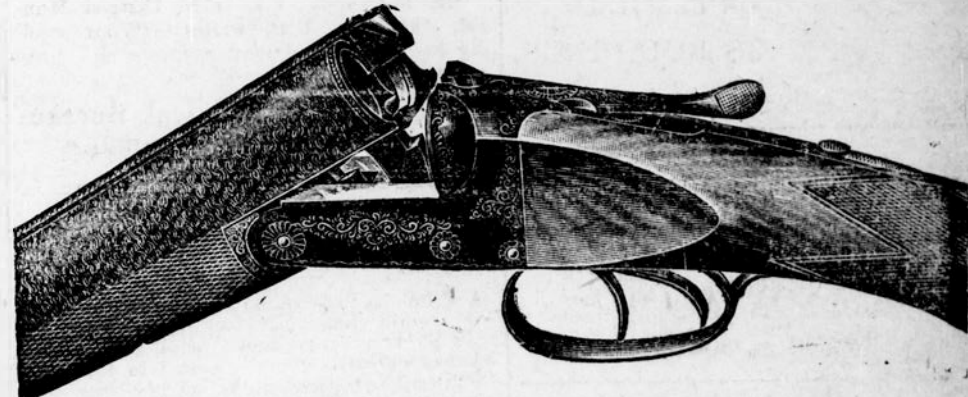
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, February 7, 1917.

IN THE BALANCE.

Suspense and inaction still characterize
the German-American crisis. But while
no declaration of war has so far been
made by either side, indications are not
lacking that public opinion, at any rate
in the United States, is definitely and
steadily crystallizing in a national policy
that is going to stand firm by the prin-
ciple on which Dr. Wilson has taken his
stand. If, therefore, war is to be aver-
ted, it is Germany alone that must
modify her position, and moderate her
pretensions. This, considering the
stage which matters have been allowed
to reach seems in the highest degree im-
probable. It is significant that ever
since the announcement of the rupture
Germany has hid herself behind a veil
of silence, and there is therefore no clue
to the manner in which the news has
been received in Germany. While there
can be little doubt that the German
people must view the prospect of open
conflict with America with alarm and
disfavour, that feeling must not be con-
strued as affecting the policy on which
the rulers of Germany must by now be
actively engaged. The rigid censorship
which the General Staff has imposed
must be intended, among other things,
to prevent America from having any
inkling of the true state of feeling in the
country, and the nature of the prepara-
tions that are contemplated or are
actually in hand to meet the new
situation. In any case, we think that
the reports that are coming in from
various quarters of an intention on the

part of Germany to "climb down" should
be discounted.

Looking to the United States it is grati-
fying to find that the authorities are
setting themselves to the task of military
preparation with deliberation and ear-
nestness. It is not to be denied that
whatever President Wilson may have
lacked in the past in prompt apprehen-
sion of events, he is now making up for
it in a steadfast adherence to the decision
he has taken. The extraordinarily
enthusiastic national response that has
greeted the announcement of the rupture
with Germany, serves to confirm the
general impression which has long pre-
vailed among the Allies that, whatever
may have been the official policy of the
Republic, the sympathy of the vast
majority of its citizens was overwhelm-
ingly on the side of the Allies.

Although there has not yet been a
formal declaration of war, it is not with-
out interest to note that hostilities have
commenced on the side of Germany in a
manner characteristic of itself. The
German gunboat "Geir," which was
interned at Honolulu, has been set
on fire by the crew. Similarly the
crews of the German and Austrian ships
in the Philippines have attempted to
destroy the machinery. In the States
the authorities, as we were informed,
took prompt and drastic precautions in
regard to the German ships interned in
New York harbour and elsewhere, as well
as against the army of German spies
and agents with which the country is
overrun. While it is likely that vigil-
ance on this score will not be allowed
to relax, we shall not be surprised if the
first phase of the war between Germany
and the United States takes the form of
bomb outrages, arson and other similar
criminal devices in which the hyphenat-
ed Huns, judging by their past propen-
sities, revel. The fact that there are
200 German ships at present in American
harbours,—valued at 50 millions sterling,
—which will be instantly confiscated on
the outbreak of war, gives some idea of
the enormous loss which Germany
stands to sustain by forcing a conflict.

But the psychology of the Boche is
peculiar to the point of perversity, and
the chances are that the very circum-
stance which ordinarily might operate as
a deterrent will provoke an envenomed
rage in the "Fatherland" with its
corresponding reactions among the
hyphenated. These are speculations,
but with an immediate and practical
bearing on the pen-ultimate position
which has been reached in the relations
of the two countries. In any event the
great Republic may be fully relied upon
to uphold its honour, and when the
proper time comes, to acquit itself with
dignity and decision. Meanwhile it
has behind it the unstinted support of
the entire civilised world.

THE SCANDAL OF THE IMPROVEMENT
TRUST.

In the early days of the regime of the
present Chairman of the Bombay City
Improvement Trust, when it became
evident that a policy incompatible with
the original purpose for which the Trust
was created was to be persisted in, some
of those who had the interests of the
City at heart considered that an increased
and more effective representation of the
Corporation on the Trust would be a
remedy sufficient to check and remove
the evil. Latterly, however, the evil
with its attendant flouting of the opinion
of the Corporation and the public and
the complete transformation of the Trust
into a department of Government, has
assumed such proportions as to become
intolerable. The time has passed by
for any discussion as to the means of
improving the constitution of the Trust.

The recent manifestations of the reckless
policy of the Trust, to which we have
referred over and over again in these
columns, have, strengthened the con-
viction that the canker of autocracy,
defiance of public opinion and waste of
the City's money which has eaten into
the body of the Trust is past any
remedial treatment and that the only
way to mend the Trust is to end it. If,
therefore, the Corporation, after an
exhaustive debate on the subject during
two protracted sittings, had accepted Sir
Ibrahim Rahimtoola's original motion
for the appointment of a committee to
draft a representation to Government to
take the necessary steps for the dissolu-
tion of the Trust, it would have come to
a decision that would be fully endorsed
by the public. As it is the Corporation,
on the motion of Mr. Pheroze Sethna,
agreed to an amendment in the preamble
of Sir Ibrahim's original motion, the
effect of which is that the Committee of
the Corporation, instead of drafting a
representation, is "to consider the ad-
visability of submitting a representation"

on the subject.
This preliminary step, to our mind,
seems to err on the side of over-
cautiousness and permits a needless
delay and the possibility of a com-

promise in a matter that brooks neither
delay nor compromise. Nevertheless,
we have no doubt, in the light of the
discussion which has taken place in the
Corporation and outside it, that the
Committee will not merely consider
the submission of a representation
advisable but absolutely imperative and
urgent and, accordingly, embody in its
report a draft scheme indicating the
lines on which the proposed transfer or
rather the re-transfer of the functions,
now vested but not carried out by the
Trust, to the Corporation, may be
suitably carried out. Sir Ibrahim Rahim-
toola based the demand embodied in his
resolution on two grounds that constitute
the fundamental and relevant issues, apart
from the ground provided by the fact
that the Trust has misused its functions
and misdirected its energies which in
itself is a sufficient condemnation of it
as a public body and ample justification
for its dissolution. We have no need
to go at length into the history of the
failure and the misdeeds of the
Trust. That history has been often
recounted in these columns and its
salient features were emphasised by
several speakers in the Corporation. Mr.
Wacha, whose persistent pursuit of this
question, is at last beginning, though all
too slowly, to bear fruit, in the vigorous
speech with which he wound up the
debate effectually disposed of the "red
herring" with which, as he said, the
Chairman of the Trust endeavoured to
divert the attention of the public from
the true issues. It is an interesting fact
that ten years ago Mr. Wacha brought
forward a motion in the Corporation
almost identical with that moved on
Monday by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

That motion was lost but the arguments
and facts on which the case for it was
based,—which were circulated at the
time in a memorandum now historic,
for the information of the members of
the Corporation,—have been fully ver-
ified by the events that have transpired
in the decade that has since passed. Mr.
Orr, having no case to make out, with
an audacity that is amazing, sought to
turn the tables on the critics of the
Trust by once more trotting out the old
tale that it is the inadequacy of the build-
ing bye-laws of the Corporation that
create slums and the exploded theory of
the indirect improvement of slums by
the opening up of great avenues, etc.
All this has been answered in these
columns and elsewhere times without
number and it is too late in the day for
Mr. Orr to suppose he can rehabilitate
the Trust in the eyes of the ratepayers
whatever may be the case with Govern-
ment, with this sort of "eyewash." The
fact remains that for all these years the
Trust has given the go-by to the policy
which it was created to carry out,—the
fundamental duty laid upon it by the
Legislature,—namely the demolition of
slums, and has instead spent vast sums
of the public money, much of it directly
contributed by the ratepayers, in the
face of the protests of the ratepayers'—
representatives, on expensive schemes
which have not achieved a title of the
work which the Trust was meant to do.
As for Mr. Orr's plea that there has been
an intensification and extension of con-
gestion, which he attributes to the weak-
ness of the building bye-laws, the blundering
policy of the Improvement Trust itself alone
is to blame for that. As has so often been
pointed out, instead of dealing first with
the Matunga scheme, mapping out and
making ample provision for facilitating
migration from the plague-stricken areas
in the city, it rushed, in face of the protests
of the Corporation, into the construction
of two big roads, Princess Street and
Sandhurst Road, which could well have
waited.

However, all this has been argued out
over and over again and it is useless to
go over the same ground. The issue
between the Trust and its critics has
long since been settled and there is no
doubt as to the view of the public. If
the public had its way no time would be
lost in transferring the work of the
Trust to the Corporation. What is to
the point at the moment is to hold fast
by the two grounds on which Sir Ibrahim
based his demand. The first of these
was that the Trust was constituted
under emergent circumstances and was
intended to be a temporary institution.
As to this there was, of course, general
agreement. Mr. Orr also admitted that
the Trust was clearly intended to be a
temporary instrument and the Act
provided for the transfer of the work to
the Corporation when continuance of the
Trust was no longer necessary. It is
obvious that if, negatively, the transfer is
provided for by law when the continu-
ance of the Trust is no longer neces-
sary, it is a *fortiori* imperative when
the continuance of the Trust is not merely
unnecessary but positively menacing
to the best interests of the City. And
Mr. Cowasji Jehangir clinched the issue
when he pointed out that the decision
as to the continuance of the Trust rested
or fell on the principle of local self-

government. It was on this all-prevail-
ing consideration that Sir Ibrahim made
his stand. The representation which
he urged the Corporation to submit to
the Government was, therefore, primarily
based on the two-fold fact, (1) that the
work in charge of the Corporation and
the Board of the Improvement Trust falls
within the scope of local self-govern-
ment, and, (2) that the Municipal Gov-
ernment of the City of Bombay vests by
law in the Municipal Corporation. Under
any combination of circumstances the
existence of a body like the Trust, charg-
ed with work legitimately falling within
the purview of the Corporation, was
undesirable and incompatible with the
maintenance of the spirit and principle
of local self-government. As it is, the
present state of things is as complete
and flagrant a negation of that principle
as is conceivable.

Notes of the Day.

Paul Rubens.

It cannot be said that English music
suffers any very grievous loss by the death
of Mr. Paul Rubens. On the contrary,
he was one of the many people who have
done so much in recent years to lower
the standard of the light opera stage,
which Sir Arthur Sullivan, and even
Sydney Jones, had done so much to raise.
It is doubtful, even, whether Paul Rubens
could be called a musician in the proper
sense of the word. He had a sense of
melody but no originality whatever in its
invention. He never wrote a tune that
was not strongly reminiscent of something
one had heard before and he knew next
to nothing about orchestration or scoring
of any kind, most of that part of the work
being done for him by "ghosts." But that
is the way modern comic opera or musical
comedy is produced. There is a good story
told in this connection about Paul Rubens
and the late Owen Hall. The latter was
a large employer of "ghosts." He would
get hold of some old French or German
comedy and get somebody to translate it
for him. Then he would hand it over to
three or four assistants to prepare a
scenario from it for an original play for
the English stage. Having selected the
scenario he thought most suitable he would
assemble the rest of his "ghosts" in his
office in Wardour Street and portion out
the work of writing the play, giving to
one the first act of the dialogue, another
the second act and to somebody else the
lyrics to write and so on.

"Somebody to Write the Music."

On one occasion he collaborated with
Paul Rubens, who was summoned to one
of these conferences of the staff of "ghosts,"
when the final form of the piece was to be
decided prior to the manuscript being
handed over to the composer for his share
of the work. After some confabulation
Owen Hall, or Jimmie Davies, to give him
his proper name, was called to the tele-
phone. When he came back, the composer
had left the room. "Where's Mr. Rubens?"
he asked. "Oh, said one of the 'ghosts'"
irreverently, "he's gone out. I suppose
he's gone to get to somebody to write the
music." The gibe was not altogether true
of Paul Rubens, because he did himself
provide the skeleton of his score, but a
good memory for old tunes that other
people had forgotten served him as his best
friend and the numerous skilled musicians
who abound in London and have a turn
for smart scoring were the others. Paul
Rubens, however, like many other successful
playwrights knew the public taste and
assiduously wrote down to it. He certainly
had a clever turn for smart lyrics of the
kind that suit musical comedy. He was
quite a youth when he made his first suc-
cess with "Three Little Maids" in 1902
and has died at the very early age of
forty.

British Shipbuilding and the War.

Though, in accordance with the request
of the Admiralty, no details of the ship-
building of the United Kingdom are pub-
lished this year, it goes without saying,
writes the Scottish correspondent of the
"Englishman," that the yards continued
busy with naval work. It is noteworthy
that the purely mercantile production de-
creased from about 650,000 tons to 582,000
tons and was less altogether than that of
the Clyde in a normal year. This com-
parison, the correspondent says, is eloquent
of two things,—(1) the amount of work of
a non-mercantile character that has been
done, and (2) the amount of reserved power
that will be released in British shipbuild-
ing when the war is over. Behind the simple
total given above, say the Clyde shipbuild-
ers, there lies a period of unprecedented
activity, of works extensions, of improve-
ments in plant and organisation that will
be invaluable assets when the war is over.
It is an experience which has proved that

those who thought British shipbuilding
had come within sight of its limit in
productive power in 1914 had very little
idea of what it could really do.

Brave Villagers in Bengal.

The Government of Bengal, according to
a Calcutta telegram, have signally appre-
ciated the bravery of a number of villagers
of Lalitpur in the Tippera district, dis-
played while fighting dacoits. That this
recognition was thoroughly deserved, is
apparent from "the greatest pluck and
endurance" which they showed in pursuing
the dacoits in spite of the fact that the
latter kept up a running fire with Mauser
pistols at their pursuers causing the death
of five men and wounding five others. The
Government have granted an extraordinary
pension of Rs. 10 each to the widows of
the four deceased villagers and of Rs. 5
to the father of the other, as also Rs. 715
to pay off the debts of the deceased and
a reward of Rs. 2,150 to twelve villagers
who took a prominent part in the pursuit.
Such public recognition of bravery that
has ended tragically, has become almost a
frequent occurrence in Bengal. And yet
it is a melancholy reflection that the
Government, instead of doing the simple
and obvious thing and removing the
restrictions of the Arms Act, have not
taken the lesson to heart and by keeping
the villagers of Bengal unarmed, encourage
the continuance of a standing menace to
their life and property.

Indian Member for British Guiana.

A Delhi telegram states that the Indian
public may be interested to know that at
the recent general election for non-official
members of the Legislative Assembly in
British Guiana five Indian candidates
presented themselves, one of whom was
elected. The Indian public will, however,
not merely feel interested but gratified at
the news. This is presumably the first
occasion on which an Indian has been able
to obtain a seat on the Legislative As-
sembly of British Guiana which, by the
way, is designated as the Court of Policy
and consists of seven official and eight
elected members. It is, however, better
late than never. The importance of the
news lies in the fact that, however inad-
quate and indirect the representation, the
Indian member of the Court will have
entrusted to his care the interests, accord-
ing to the census of 1914, of as many as
134,463 Indians, who numerically form the
most important section of the population
numbering 309,938, of British Guiana.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Orr,
Chairman of the Improvement Trust, the
Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta, President of the
Municipal Corporation and other members
visited some of the Improvement Trust
chawls in the city before breakfast.

Her Excellency visited the Red Cross
Depot, Alexandra Docks yesterday morning.
Her Excellency visited an Exhibition of
needle-work done by soldiers in the hos-
pitals at the Women's Branch Depot yes-
terday evening.

H. E. the Governor dined with the Hon.
Sir John Heaton at the Byculla Club yes-
terday.

H. H. the Jain of Navanagar and A.D.C.
have arrived at Government House.

A special convocation for conferring the
honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the
Rev. Dr. D. Maichas to be
presided over by his Excel-
lency the Chancellor, will be held in the
Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University
on Monday, the 19th instant, at 5-45 p.m.

His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala
and staff will arrive in Bombay to-day and
stay at Readymoney House as the guests of
Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. H.
C. Ferrard will officiate in the vacancy on
the U. P. Board of Revenue caused by the
appointment of the Hon. Mr. J. M. Holmes
to act as Lieut.-Governor. Mr. S. H. Free-
mantle will officiate as Commissioner, Alla-
habad Division, and Mr. S. G. De C. Ire-
land as Collector of Allahabad.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak and Mr. G. A. Nates-
an have been appointed by the Imperial
Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay
to enquire into the condition of Indian
labour in Ceylon.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

REPORT FOR JANUARY.

The most prominent feature of the work
of the Branch in the month of January is
the completion of the work of equipping
the Baroda hospital.

The usual regular supply of Comforts
and clothing was sent up to Mesopotamia.
Many grateful letters have been received
saying how thankful the men were for the
various gifts including X-mas puddings,
cakes, etc.

In the local hospitals visiting has been
carried on as usual and wool work, knit-
ting, etc., has been distributed to the
patients. This provides amusement to
many of the men and they have succeeded
in doing wonderfully good embroidery,
knitting, etc.

Very good picture post cards of local
views of Bombay and of Mesopotamia have
been procured and are now on view and
for sale at the Women's Branch, price
Re. 1 per packet.

GERMANY'S LAST
HOPE.

RUTHLESS SUBMARINING.

CHANCELLOR'S CON-
FES-
SION.(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6.
Received 11-55 p.m., Feb. 6.

At a conference of the Centre and National Liberal leaders on January 31st, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg stated that the German Admiralty calculated that the world tonnage had reached the minimum and under that the Entente could no longer continue the war.

If unrestricted submarining was to be successful it must succeed before America could participate effectively. If it did not succeed in forcing Great Britain to make peace the American participation would not greatly matter since America would not send an army to Europe without injuring the transport of supplies to the Entente armies and people. Practically the only fear was of American warships helping to combat submarines.

Dr. Bethmann concluded:—The situation of Germany is such that ruthless submarining is the only alternative to destruction.

POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES IN
GERMANY.

APPREHENDED BY FRENCH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 6.

Newspapers suggest that President Wilson's action may have created formidable political difficulties in Germany which will compel the German leaders to effect a withdrawal amounting to a defeat, possibly leading to serious consequences.

WILL GERMANY CLIMB DOWN?

REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS WITH
NEUTRALS.(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Received 11-50 p.m., Feb. 6.

Indications are increasing that Germany is preparing to climb down. It is reported that negotiations are proceeding with the neutrals with a view to further concessions. This is what is going on beneath the surface, and it is in striking contrast with the sword-rattling attitude of the German press, which announces the rupture in large headlines and declares that it is not surprised as a rupture had long been expected.

Some papers give a crumb of comfort by affecting to believe that the submarines will now have a freer hand, and they boldly maintain that Germany has carried out all her promises to America.

MOVEMENT OF EUROPEAN
NEUTRALS.

GRADUALLY CRYSTALLISING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Received 11-50 p.m., Feb. 6.

The movement of the European neutrals seems to be gradually crystallising under the leadership of Spain, but the process is naturally slow.

It is reported that Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia have already agreed to take over the American relief work in Belgium.

GERMAN CONCERN FOR NENTRAL
INTERESTS.(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 5-40 p.m., Feb. 6.

A German wireless press message to-day announces "general satisfaction of the Dutch shipping world at the change in the boundary of the barred zone, opening a road free from danger to Dutch ships." This is described as a new proof that Germany is taking the interests of neutrals into consideration.

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMISSION.

TRANSPORTATION SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 6.

Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, states that transportation by the Commission has been suspended and the Commission's ships in Indian and other ports have been instructed to await orders. It is hoped that transportation will be resumed soon.

WAR LOAN BOOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 6.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton has subscribed one million sterling to the war loan.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG'S CONFESSION.

"RUTHLESS SUBMARINING ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO DESTRUCTION."

GERMAN THREATS TO
NEUTRALS.SWORD-RATTLING ATTITUDE
OF PRESS."DAMN THE
CONSEQUENCES."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Received 11-55 p.m., Feb. 6.
Commenting on America's action, the semi-official "Lokalanzeiger" warns Dr. Wilson that he is bringing terrible responsibility on his head but says that no threat will terrify Germany.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" plainly tells Dr. Wilson that his action will not deter Germany from doing what she likes since Hindenburg has assured the nation that the military situation enables the people to say, "Damn the consequences of ruthless submarining."

The "Berliner Tageblatt" and the "Vossische Zeitung" which are Liberal organs threaten the European neutrals with dire consequences if they follow Dr. Wilson's example and say that Germany in any case will ignore the neutrals.

SUBMARINE POLICY NOT TO
BE MODIFIED.GERMAN DISAPPOINTMENT AT U. S.
ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 6.
A telegram to the Associated Press from Berlin, dated February 4th, says it is stated positively that the submarine warfare policy will not be modified. Germany keenly disappointed at President Wilson's message.

A Foreign Office representative has drawn attention to an ancient treaty between the United States and Prussia guaranteeing their respective nationals nine months to close up their businesses and quit the countries in case of hostilities. He believed that Germany would respect this treaty, and that there would be no question of internment of Americans.

Numbers are applying for necessary permission to depart.

GERMANY GIVING IN.

AMERICAN CAPTIVES TO BE RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 6.
The German Government has notified Mr. Gerard that the Americans captured by the German raider will be released.

AMERICA'S MILITARY
PREPARATIONS.NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO BE
EXPEDITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.
Received 11-50 p.m., Feb. 6.
President Wilson conferred with the Secretaries of War and Navy in order to expedite legislation empowering the Government to take over shipyards, munition plants, etc.

Mr. Malone, Customs Collector of New York, reports that he found a bomb on his doorstep.

10,500,000 AMERICANS AVAILABLE
FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.
Received 11-50 p.m., Feb. 6.
The Committee of National Defence estimates that ten and a half million Americans are available for military service.

PROPOSED COALITION CABINET IN U. S.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Received 11-55 p.m., Feb. 6.
Already there is a talk of the formation of a Coalition Cabinet in America on British lines and the Democrat and Republican leaders are conferring in Washington.

Taft and Mr. Root are regarded as certain of inclusion.
A noteworthy innovation in American press methods is that the newspapers have ceased the publication of naval movements.

INTERNED GERMAN
GUNBOAT ABLAZE.

SET ON FIRE BY CREW.

ATTEMPT ON ENEMY SHIPS
IN PHILIPPINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 6.
The German gunboat Geier interned at Honolulu, has been set on fire by the crew and is blazing.

The crews of twenty-three Austrian and German ships in the Philippines have attempted to destroy the machinery. The Custom officers discovered that the engine rooms of nine steamers had been wrecked and fires burning under empty boilers of the others.

SEIZURE OF GERMAN
VESSELS.

DR. WILSON'S CLAIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 5-40 p.m., Feb. 6.
President Wilson in a statement regarding the seizures says:—We shall not do anything we have not a clear right to do. When we act we act from principle not expediency.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation prohibiting American shipowners from transferring their vessels to other sovereignty.

REMOVAL OF ENEMY CREWS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.
Recd. 5-40 p.m., Feb. 6.
The transfer of the crews of Austrian and German ships to the immigration station has begun.

AMERICAN PRODUCE FOR
ALLIES.

SHIPPING CONTINUES UNABATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.
Recd. 5-40 p.m., Feb. 6.
Prices of produce advanced sharply on the reports that loading and shipping of provisions to the Allies continue as fast as the supplies reach the seaboard.

AMERICANS NOT TO LEAVE
FRANCE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PARIS AMBASSADOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 6.
The American Embassy has requested the Americans not to leave France until further orders.
Mr. Sharp, the American Ambassador in Paris, has received cabled instructions to break off all relations with Germany. This means the abandonment of the Embassy's work for 3,500 Germans interned in France.

LATE LORD CROMER.

IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICE AT
CAIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 6.
The memorial service to Lord Cromer was held in the All Saints Church, the Bishop of Jerusalem officiating. The High Commissioner, representatives of the Sultan, Ministers, diplomats and a representative of the congregation were present. The "Last Post" was sounded in the courtyard of the Church and was most impressive.

GENERAL NIVELLE'S VISIT TO
ITALIAN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 6.
A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—General Nivelle has visited the whole of the Italian front and presented Military Crosses to the Duke de Aosta and others. He expressed satisfaction at the magnificent preparations and the spirit of the troops.

HUNS' SEA SAVAGERY.

TORPEDOED WITHOUT
WARNING.STATEMENT BY THE
ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 6.
The Admiralty has issued the following statements:—

The survivors of the British steamer Evestone report that the ship was sunk by shellfire from a submarine. The crew abandoned the sinking ship and the submarine then shelled their boats. The Master and three seamen were killed and the second mate was severely wounded. Those killed included a Baltimore seaman.

The City of Birmingham was torpedoed without a warning on November 27th, 126 miles from land. The crew numbered 145 and passengers 170, including 90 women and children. There was a heavy swell but boats were lowered within ten minutes of the explosion. The Captain remained till the ship sank and was picked up later. The women were as calm as if going to meals and sang in the boats.

The doctor and three of the crew were presumably drowned.
The Dutch steamship Gamma was proceeding from New York to Amsterdam with a cargo of oilcake for the Netherlands Government. A German submarine on Thursday opened fire with a gun and subsequently sank the ship with bombs. It will be interesting to learn what distortion of International Law Germany will employ in justification of this.

GAMMA OUTRAGE.

HOLLAND DEMANDS EXPLANATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Feb. 6.
Received 11-50 p.m., Feb. 6.
Holland has demanded explanations from Germany of the sinking of the Steamer Gamma.

SAILINGS FROM JAVA.

ORDERED TO PUT IN TO NEAREST
DUTCH-INDIAN PORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BATAVIA, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 6.
In view of the New German submarineism, the mail and cargo steamers which have already sailed have been ordered to put in to nearest Dutch-Indian ports and await orders from Holland.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 6.
The following steamers have been sunk: Islo of Aran, (British) Gamma, (Dutch), Ymer, Heimland First (Norwegian), Helican (Greek), Butron, Dodsenviembro and Algorta (Spanish). Also a British trawler and a Russian barquette. Ten Norwegian and three Spaniards were drowned.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

NO EXEMPTION FOR EMPLOYEES UPTO
AND INCLUDING 22 YEARS OF AGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 6.
The Press Bureau states that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in accordance with the War Cabinet's decision, is instructing every Government department to cancel forthwith all exemptions of employees up to and including twenty-two years of age who are fit for general military service, but scheduling as temporarily exempt those employed on the production of steel and in agriculture, mines, quarries, railway shops, transport and shipyards.

DEFAMATION OF A GREEK

CALLED A GERMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.
Mr. W. Morley, of Royd Street, was fined to-day Rs. 100 on a charge of defamation for calling a Greek by the name of J. G. Sophonopolis, a German.

SEVERAL FRENCH
RAIDS.PRISONERS AND MATERIAL
CAPTURED.AEROPLANES VISIT
GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 6.

A French communiqué says an enemy coup de main in the region of Barleux, south of the Somme, was repulsed with losses. We took prisoners. We made several raids on the enemy lines without loss, notably in the sectors of Chambrettes, north of Point-a-Mousson and Alsace. We brought back material and prisoners. The Master and three seamen were killed and the second mate was severely wounded. Those killed included a Baltimore seaman.

A French air squadron bombed the aerodrome at Colmar in Alsace, the military factories at Rombach and the railway stations at Chauny, Ham and Apilly, causing a fire at Apilly.

SUCCESSFUL COUP DE MAIN ON
REICHACKERKOPF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 6.
A French communiqué says a coup de main on the Reichackerkopf resulted in the capture of a machine-gun and sixteen prisoners.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION
NEAR GUEUDECOURT.THREE ENEMY AEROPLANES
DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., Feb. 6.

A British communiqué says we repulsed three attempted raids on the Somme front. The local operation, we carried out last night north-east of Gueudecourt, was entirely successful. We occupied 500 yards of trench and took 72 prisoners.

We repulsed two counter-attacks. We entered enemy lines last night at three points in the neighbourhood of Bouchevignes, Pys and Grandcourt.

The enemy made four unsuccessful counter-attacks on our new front east of Beaucourt. Our positions were consolidated. We captured a further 39 prisoners.
A party reached our lines north-east of Vermelles but was ejected.
Three German aeroplanes were destroyed and six driven down damaged. One of ours is missing.

GERMAN VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 5-40 p.m., Feb. 6.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—Strong enemy forces repeatedly assaulted from the east of Grandcourt to the south of Puy.
Fighting is proceeding on the road from Beaulencourt to Gueudecourt.

INDIAN COLONIAL SOCIETY.

FORMATION OF ANTI-INDENTURE
LEAGUE AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.
On the invitation of Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar as President of the Indian Colonial Society a meeting of friends and sympathisers was held at his residence with a view to concert measures for the immediate abolition of the indentured system of emigration. Among the resolutions passed were that a special organisation called Anti-Indenture League be formed under the auspices of the Indian Colonial Society that Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar be requested to be president, that the report of Messrs. Andrews and Pearson be published by the League and appeal and warning be distributed broadcast in English and vernaculars.

DEATH OF LORD HARRINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 6.
The death is announced of Lord Harrington.

The Earl of Harrington was A. D. C. to the King and Commandant of the South Derbyshire Battalion Home Guards. He was 73 years old at the time of his death. The heir to the Earldom is the Hon. Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope.

MESOPOTAMIAN
CAMPAIGN.BRITISH CONTROL MOUTH
OF THE HAI.THREE SUCCESSIVE LINES
CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 6.

A Mesopotamian communiqué says on Friday night our cavalry reached a point on the right bank of the Tigris twenty-five miles west of Kut-el-Amara, opposite the Turkish advanced base.

On Saturday, the west of the junction of the Hai and the Tigris we captured three successive lines of trenches on a front of 650 yards and to a depth of 400 yards, inflicting heavy losses.

We now control the mouth of the river Hai opposite Kut-el-Amara.

THE SHACKLETON
EXPEDITION.MAROONED MEMBERS RELIEVED BY
THE AURORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 6.

The rescue ship Aurora has sent a wireless message that she has relieved seven surviving members of the Shackleton Expedition who were marooned in the Ross sea. Three others perished. The Aurora due on February 10th.

TURKISH GRAND VIZIER
RESIGNS.

TALAT BEY SUCCEEDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
Recd. 3 p.m., Feb. 6.

The Sultan of Turkey has accepted the Grand Vizier's resignation. Talat Bey succeeds him and the war policy will remain unchanged.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN KOVEL REGION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 6.
A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Russian Nordst Agency states that the Germans continue strengthening the fortifications in the Kovel region and are building a railway from Kovel to Minsk. The Germans frequently attack in the neighbourhood of Baranovitch, where they are anxious about the possibility of the Russians breaking through in the spring.

In the last attack on Shara the Russians waited until the massed Germans were in mid river and then opened concentrated artillery and machine gun fire. They also exploded mines under ice. Large holes were thus caused swallowing up many Germans, the rest hurried off in complete disorder.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

The United Provinces Congress Committee have passed resolutions urging the immediate abolition of the indentured system of labour, protesting against the arrangement by which India is given no direct representation at the War Conference except through the Secretary of State, and submitting that the correct step would have been to give Indians representation through the members of the Indian Legislative Council, and regretting that the Governor-General-in-Council should have selected Sir James Meeson and Sir S. P. Sinha.

DEATH OF PAUL RUBENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 6.

The death is announced of the composer Paul Rubens.

Mr. Paul Rubens librettist and composer; was born in 1876. He contributed some songs to "Florodora" at Lyric, 1899; wrote part of the lyrics and composed the score of "Great Caesar," 1900; composed various numbers for "A Country Girl," 1902; "The Cigarette," 1904; "The Blue Moon," 1905; "The Daisy Maids," 1906; author of "Young Mr. Yarde," 1900; solo author and principal composer of "Three Little Maids," 1902, and "Mr. Popham (of Ippleton)," 1905; part author and sole composer of "Lady Madcap," 1904; "Miss Hook of Holland," 1907, and "My Mimosa Maid," 1908; sole author and composer of "Dear Little Denmark," 1909; furnished part lyrics and whole of the music of "The Balkan Princess," 1910; part author, with Harold Whitaker, of the farce, "Lovely Woman," 1910.

LONDON HOTEL De LUXE

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Fitted with Electric lights and fans throughout. Up-to-date Bar, Billiards refreshments, etc. Hot meals, delicious wines and special dinners on Saturdays and Sundays. Charges moderate. Apply MANAGER.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

DEBTS OF A MARWARI COTTON MERCHANT.

RULE FOR ANNULLING ADJUDICATION ORDER DISCHARGED.

IN THE MATTER OF SHIVLAL KATHI an Insolvent.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

This was the hearing of a rule nisi taken out by the insolvent calling upon the Official Assignee and the opposing creditors to show cause why an order adjudicating him an insolvent be not annulled.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the insolvent in support of the rule.

Mr. Binning appeared for the Official Assignee.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Dadachanji appeared for the three opposing creditors.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman appeared for the petitioning creditors in support of the rule.

The facts which gave rise to this rule are that on the 22nd of January, 1917, the insolvent who is a Marwari merchant dealing in cotton, yarn and piecegoods at Kailadevi, was adjudicated an insolvent, on the petition of the Japanese firms of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., the Goshu Goshi Kaisha, T. Nishimatsu and Co., and the Yokohama Kitoi Kaisha Ltd.

These petitioning creditors alleged that the insolvent was indebted to them in the sum of Rs. 24,872 and had given credit to them of his suspending the payment. He had given to them a statement showing that he was heavily indebted to the extent of 10 lakhs, that he was in hopelessly insolvent circumstances, and that his assets were 1 lakh of rupees.

On the 27th of January the insolvent compromised the claims of three Japanese firms for Rs. 1,02,044 and odd, in full settlement of their claims.

On the 30th of January, he took out a rule for the purpose of an order of adjudication being annulled on the grounds among others that he had large dealings with other Marwari firms in forward contracts for cotton; that he suffered heavy losses owing to fluctuations in the cotton market; that he explained his exact position to the petitioning creditors; and told them that if all his creditors insisted on full payment, he could not be able to pay them fully; that he never told them that he had suspended payment. The only debts recoverable at law were those due to the petitioning creditors; while the other debts have arisen out of account of waging transactions and were due to persons who were speculators. He had settled the claims of the petitioning creditors and they had agreed that the adjudication order be annulled. His indebtedness to others was in respect of waging transactions. No doubt, he had paid a few Marwaris but that was on the advice of his solicitors who said that it was difficult to prove in those particular cases that they were waging transactions.

When the rule was argued on Tuesday, it was opposed by the Official Assignee and three other creditors.

TWO KINDS OF DEBTS.

Justice Macleod in discharging the rule stated that what the insolvent wanted to do was to classify his debts into two classes: (1) debts due to persons who might not succeed if they had to file suits against him; and (2) debts which he admitted. He contended that he was entitled to disregard the first class of debts entirely and to compromise the second class of debts. His Lordship could not assent to such a contention. It was not for a person, who had incurred debts to lay down to the Court that only some of his debts were recoverable. That could be decided on the decision of the Court before whom the claims were brought forward for adjudication. At present all that his Lordship knew was that the insolvent had made forward contracts with various persons and until these contracts had been held to be waging ones, they were good and consequently the debts due on them were good debts which could be proved in insolvency. But leaving that aside, the conduct of the insolvent since the 22nd of January, 1917, was such as to show that the petitioning creditors in their affidavits were correct. He admitted that he was not able to pay his debts. It was not permissible for him to say that he was insolvent had been committed by him, that those acts be discounted, because he had gone round to his admitted creditors and forced upon them a compromise of their claims. That was not a "payment in full" within Sec. 21 of the Insolvency Act. The wards in the section meant payment in cash in full of the claims and the insolvent could not escape the result of the adjudication order and prevent the Court from inquiring into his affairs fully by adjusting his claims and getting the creditors accept less than what was due; by getting them to give in full, he could not contend that his debts had been paid in full. It also appeared from his affidavit that since the 22nd of January he had been paid to some of his creditors. It had been thus proved that the insolvent had committed acts of insolvency. He could not divide his debts into two classes, one class of which he was to pay and the other class of which he was to pay 6 annas in the rupee had no doubt grasped the situation and were prepared to take that as a very satisfactory solution of the difficulty. Clearly on the insolvent's own statement of his assets they would not be able to get so much in the insolvency. The fact remained that that was a compromise and not an adjustment. Therefore he had committed acts of insolvency and that was practically admitted by the insolvent in his affidavit. His Lordship could not say that the debtor had not committed an insolvent act and it had also not been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts had been paid in full. The rule was therefore discharged and the Official Assignee to get his costs out of the assets and the costs of the opposing creditors to be added to their claims.

Solicitors for the insolvent—Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai and Co.

Solicitors for the O. A.—Messrs. Madhabji Kumbhar and Chhotubhai.

Solicitors for the opposing creditors—Messrs. Edgewood, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

Solicitors for the petitioning creditors—Messrs. Payne and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INHERITANCE UNDER MAHOMEDAN LAW.

MARRIAGE WITH WIFE'S SISTER.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman.)

TABJI ABRAHAM DESAI and ANOTHER v. MOVLAKHAN ALIKHAN DESAI.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. S. R. Koppikar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum, who confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Gokak.

The facts are briefly these:

This action was instituted by plaintiff-appellants, to recover possession of lands, alleging that they belonged to one Amabi, and that they had become owners thereof by inheritance and purchase. The property originally belonged to one Hasankhan who died in 1868 leaving two widows Amabi and Saidabi. Saidabi was the sister of the first wife Amabi, and hence it was alleged that the marriage of Saidabi was void under the Mahomedan Law and therefore her daughter, the present appellant No. 1, was illegitimate and could not inherit according to the case decided in I. L. R. 23, Cal. 130.

The first defendant contended that the

ALLEGED COTTON FRAUD.

EVIDENCE OF MR. F. E. DINSHAW.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mathradas Narandas, an employee in the firm of Messrs. Mathradas Goculdas and Company, charged Manilal and Nanalal, with cheating, forgery and abetment in respect of certain cotton bales.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne prosecuted and Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. S. G. Velinkar instructed by Messrs. Edgewood, Gulabchand and Wadia, defended.

The facts of the case are that the accused delivered to the complainant, bales of Neemuch cotton instead of Khamgaon-Akola, on behalf of their master Mirzamai Motilal, the marks on which, it was alleged, had been removed and false marks put on same.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Solicitor, in his examination by Mr. Payne, said he vividly remembered the two accused admitting the offence in Mr. Mathradas' office on the 11th January, and asking to be let off.

He directly asked them whether Neemuch cotton had been passed by them as Khamgaon-Akola, and they admitted they had done so, and that the marks on the bales had been changed. Witness said they would not press the charge, but they could not let them off and he asked them: "How came you to practise such roguery?" They said that the offence had been committed and that the mistake had been made, and that they should be forgiven. While the conversation was going on Mr. Vasuji, a partner in the firm of Khimji Visram and company, present witness, to let off the accused. He (witness) said he could not do that, but if they admitted the offence and put it in writing he would appear before the Magistrate and say that they did not want to press the charge. He also told them that it was a non-compoundable offence; he had held no inducement to them to confess.

Mr. Dossaboy M. Wadia, partner in the firm of Messrs. Mathradas Goculdas and Company, said that the accused came to Mr. Mathradas and asked to be forgiven. They admitted before Mr. Dinshaw, a partner in the firm of Mathradas and Company, their offence. He did not hear any more.

In cross-examination by Mr. Davar witness said he did not hear Mr. Dinshaw tell the accused that if they admitted the offence the charge would not be pressed. He might have missed part of the conversation. Mr. Mathradas was so much annoyed that he told them that he had done such a wrong as would land them in jail. Mr. Dinshaw did not say, "Admit the whole charge and I will not press the charge against you." He did not hear Mr. Dinshaw say that he would not press the charge before the Magistrate, and that it was a non-compoundable offence. He might have said that but witness did not hear him. He was working and might have missed the conversation.

After some further evidence was recorded the case was adjourned.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

CHINESE CARPENTER CONVICTED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Gole charged Ah Toy Absing, a Chinese carpenter, working in the docks with possessing four pounds of opium without a license. A Customs Preventive Officer searched the accused on suspicion and found the opium on his person tied round his waist. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

KEEPING A COMMON GAMING HOUSE

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector O'Brien charged Jan Mahomed Karimbux, tindal, and ten other dock labourers, the first man with keeping a gaming house at Ghoghari Moholla, and all the accused with gambling there with cards and money. Some Rs. 14 and two packs of cards were found there. The first accused who had two previous convictions was sentenced to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment, and the other ten accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

CHEATING A MARWARI.

OLD OFFENDER GETS TWO MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector DeSouza charged Sadoo alias Ganpat Yithal with cheating Ganeshmal Virchand, a Marwari. It was stated for the prosecution that on the 15th September, 1916 the accused went to the complainant and pledged some bangles, stating that they were made of silver, and he was advanced Rs. 5 on same. Subsequently the Marwari found that the bangles were made of some base metal and not silver. The accused, who is a goldsmith, had played similar tricks on other people. The accused pleaded guilty. He had two previous convictions, and he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

lands belonged not to Amabi, but to himself. When Hasankhan died, the legal heir was his childless widow Amabi, whose share was one-fourth, and the residuary was the first defendant.

The main question in the case was whether the present appellant Tabji was the legitimate daughter of Hasankhan through Saidabi; and as such she was entitled to inherit the property of her father, Hasankhan. Both the lower courts had followed the case decided in 23 Cal. 130 and held that Tabji was illegitimate and could not inherit.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel reversed the decision of the lower court and delivered judgment holding that following the law laid down in Fatwai Alamgiri and also in Amir Ali's Mahomedan Law, pages 308-37, 386-387 and in Baile's case decided in 23 Cal. 130, the marriage of Hasankhan with Saidabi, his wife's sister, during the continuance of the first marriage was invalid only (Fasid) and not void (Batil). And so delivered judgment holding that the marriage was legitimate and they were entitled to inherit.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji with Mr. T. R. Desai and Mr. Sardar Goushkan Desai appeared for the appellant.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. G. S. Mulgothkar appeared for the respondents.

GOKHALE MEMORIAL.

STATUE AND ENDOWMENT FOR SERVANTS OF INDIA.

A meeting of the subscribers of the Gokhale Memorial Fund, was held yesterday evening in the Corporation Hall, Mr. J. A. Wadia presiding. The meeting was held in order to consider the recommendations made by the General and Executive Committees of the Fund with regard to its disposal.

Mr. J. B. Petit, the Secretary of the Fund, in laying a statement before the meeting, said the total amounted to Rs. 1,19,735 inclusive of interest. The Committee had proposed that Rs. 20,000 out of this, should be used to raise a life-size statue of Mr. Gokhale, the order for this being placed with Mr. Mhatre, the well-known sculptor of Bombay. The balance was to be handed over to the Trust of the Servants of India Society on condition that the interest only was to be utilised for the current expenses of the Society, the principal being kept intact.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati moved a resolution in the terms of Mr. Petit's statement and it was passed unanimously.

PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committees of Bombay, a meeting of Gujaratis of Depressed Classes was held on Sunday evening near Mahalaxmi Kuchra Siding to discuss several matters relating to the education of their children.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas presided, and a large number of sympathisers attended the meeting. The following resolutions were passed unanimously: That the Municipal Corporation be requested to open boys' primary schools in Calicut Street, Fort, and near Parel Bhowada; and a girls' school at Walpakhadi, Mazagao; that the Corporation be requested to provide slates, books, stationery, etc., free of cost, to all school children of depressed classes; that we are sincerely grateful to the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India for working single-handed for our education and uplift and especially for technical and high education imparted to our children; that the President be authorised to send these resolutions to the proper authorities.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered a letter from the officiating Engineer requesting permission to undertake the work of preparing drawings for two small cottages for the Nasik Golf Club.

The Chairman moved that the request be complied with.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said it was simply absurd to suppose that no other engineer could prepare drawings for two small cottages. He was against allowing Trust officials to undertake outside work and he moved that the request be not complied with.

The Chairman said the officiating Engineer was a member of the Club.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said that in that case the request might be granted.

The Chairman's proposition was carried.

THE COLOUR BAR IN THE VOLUNTEERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As there are many interested in it, may I ask you to kindly insert the following in your much esteemed and influential paper.

As a necessary and important adjunct to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the authorities concerned had evinced great zeal and enthusiasm over raising a Cyclist Company. Having every assurance that their efforts would be crowned with success. Strange to say, the results have turned out very disappointing as can be seen from the poor attendance at parade—the average number being from 15 to 20.

On inquiry I find that the accused "colour" bar has again come between to spoil the broth. But all the same, we are all anxious to "do our little bit" for the Empire. I would therefore suggest that a Coloured Company of Cyclists (Anglo-Indians) be levied. There is no need for a special Uniform as is in use at present. The ordinary leather rifle holder will suffice. This much is certain: the coloured class of Volunteer cyclists will number hundreds where, at present, there are only a handful to bless its name and in the matter of efficiency, also give a better account of themselves.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN SMITH.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.) LONDON, Jan. 29.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. P. F. De Salis, Seaforths.

Second-Lieut. R. B. McConnell, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieut. G. Rawnsley, Wellingtons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW KILLED.

Capt. W. Nixon, Northumberland.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. W. Baker, Yorkshire L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. T. J. Kershaw, Lancs. Fus.

Second-Lieut. W. J. S. Tydd, Connaughts.

Capt. R. Coppock, Monmouths.

Second-Lieut. F. R. White, Engineers.

DIED.

Lieut. G. J. Beaumont, East Lancs.

Lieut. E. H. J. Treadwell, Service Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. W. Aitken, Seaforths.

Second-Lieut. R. P. R. Bocher, Camerons.

Second-Lieut. J. J. Brown, Camerons.

Capt. R. Coppock, Monmouths.

Second-Lieut. H. F. S. Lowery, Royal Scots.

Capt. A. L. Oke, Garrison Artillery.

Major F. Sassoon, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut. D. Stephenson, Durhams.

Second-Lieut. N. C. Swift, East Lancs.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

EDUCATION OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

(From our Correspondent.) COIMBATORE, Feb. 6.

The Industries Commission met this morning.

Mr. Fred. J. Stanes, of Messrs. Stanes and Co., gave evidence on notes submitted by Mr. W. E. Winter, one of the Directors of the Company.

Mr. Winter referred to the organisation of the Industries Department and stated the inefficiency of the present organisation appeared to be on account of its being a purely official body and as such it must be more or less out of sympathy with and not in intimate touch with the few larger Industries existing.

To avoid this the Department should be placed under the control of a Board of Industries. Its constitution should be broad and include among its members not only heads of firms but also in a large proportion those experts who were heads of departments in firms and who had special and intimate knowledge of specific sections of industries.

To Sir R. N. Mookerji he said that he thought that the introduction of compulsory for the education of children in industrial schools would not interfere with factory labour.

Mr. C. E. C. Fisher, Principal of Madras Forest College Coimbatore, in the course of his written evidence alluded to the urgent need for the creation of a research branch to the Madras Forest Service on lines similar to those of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun.

Witness stated there were immense possibilities for opening up of hydro-electric installations in Southern India.

To Sir Dorab Tata witness said that no experiments were made with cotton for the purpose of paper making and it was not part of the work of the Forest Department.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES AFTER WAR.

NEED FOR A CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION.

(Associated Press.) CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

At to-day's sitting of the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Conference it was resolved that the central and urban banks should pursue a more vigorous policy in connection with the starting of industrial societies.

The Conference decided to move the Government to have enquiries made into the conditions of the milk supply in urban areas, as preliminary to organizing distributive dairy societies.

The Conference then discussed the nature of the relations between the co-operative movement and the Bengal Home Industries Association, recently founded by Lady Carmichael and suggested that the Association should take over the work of supplying raw materials to co-operative industrial societies who would pay in cash. The Home Industries Association should take over manufactured articles produced by industrial societies and pay for them in cash. The work of the co-operative home industries' sale depot should then be taken over by the Association.

The Conference also adopted a resolution that the co-operative department and the agricultural department should work in close co-operation in the distribution of jute and rice seeds and supply of manures to cultivators at the cheapest rate.

Sir Daniel Hamilton moved a resolution that with a view to more rapid development of the agricultural and manufacturing resources of Bengal after the war, this Conference is of opinion that the Government should at the earliest possible moment take whatever steps might be necessary to provide an efficient increased co-operative credit staff.

He said that in Bengal there were 100,000 villages wanting credit societies. The MacLagan Committee recommended one Registrar to every 1,000 societies 100 to a staff of 1,000 assistants were therefore wanted for 100,000 villages of Bengal. A lakh or two of rupees every year would maintain the proposed staff and provide a great opening for the patriotism of the pick of Bengal's young men to show what they could do in Empire building.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. The Conference also recommended that in every Provincial Legislative Council there should be one representative of co-operative credit societies and in the Imperial Council one representative for all-India societies.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF AGRICULTURISTS.

PROPOSED ENQUIRY IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.) MADRAS, Feb. 6.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held this morning at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, with the Governor in the chair.

Before proceeding to business Sir Sivaswamy Iyer made a reference to the late Mr. R. Corbett, Advocate-General, and in the course of his speech referred to his many qualities and expressed on behalf of the Council condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

After interpellations the Hon. Mr. A. S. Kishna Rao Pantulu Garu moved:—"That the Council recommends that the Governor-in-Council be pleased to direct a public enquiry as to the economic condition of agriculturists in a few typical Government, Zemindari and Inam villages in the presidency."

In a lengthy speech he pointed out the growing poverty of agriculturists in the presidency and the urgent necessity for making an enquiry into their economic condition.

The Council is in session.

FAMINE DISTRESS IN ORISSA.

3,000 PEOPLE LIVING ON GRASS SEEDS.

(Associated Press.) CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The Commissioner of the Orissa Division and the Collector of Puri visited the famine affected area in Parikud in Puri District and supervised relief works.

It is reported that over 150 square miles are affected and over 3,000 people are living on grass seeds and roots.

INDIANS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

ONE ELECTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.) DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Indian public may be interested to know that at the recent general election for un-official members of the Legislative Assembly in British Guiana five Indian candidates presented themselves, one of whom was elected.

POONA CINEMA CASE.

ALL ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(Associated Press.) POONA, Feb. 6.

Lieut.-Colonel Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, delivered judgment to-day in the case in which A. C. Patel, Proprietor of the Napier Cinema, and his three employees, named, Homi Rustomji, Adi Pavri and Khodadad Irani were charged by Bapu Krishna, Ramosi of the Excelsior Cinema, Kharkee, with committing assault and mischief.

Bapu Krishna is a servant of Fida Hossain and Abdeally, two Bohras, who are lessees of the Excelsior Cinema from the accused Patel. About 3-15 p.m. on 7th December, it was alleged, Patel with the assistance of others went into the engine room of the Excelsior Cinema and removed parts of the engine.

The Magistrate held there was no foundation for the charge of assault and mischief against all the accused whom he discharged. He said the case was primarily of a civil nature and ought not to have been brought into a criminal court. The real complainant Fida Hossain should consider himself fortunate that the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, were not put in force against him.

ARAB STEAMERS, LD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read in your paper of 2nd instant, report of the meeting of the shareholders of the above Company held on 1st February, 1917. The report though condensed considerably covers the true result of the proceedings of the meeting. I was surprised to read yesterday in your paper the statement made by a gentleman under the signature of "Shareholder" who was present in the meeting that an independent Hindu shareholder turned round, on Mr. Parekh, the Hindu shareholder, no doubt praised the Agents and in doing so, emphatically requested the Agents to be good enough to give a fair treatment to their shareholders and he also agreed with Mr. Parekh to appoint a committee to examine the accounts as per requisition.

The Hindu shareholder referred to by your correspondent wanted a committee consisting of people of sterling business knowledge and knowing English accounts system. Mr. Parekh at once agreed to have a committee of such persons instead of Arab gentlemen mentioned by him in the meeting. I think every one can say with common sense that the Hindu shareholder did not turn round on Mr. Parekh but showed his concurrence with the requisitionists in a mild tone. I was also present in the meeting and I heard carefully the explanation given to the shareholders by our learned President Mr. J. Wardlaw Milne on behalf of the Agents Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. From the time I heard the explanation referred to by me I have come to a definite conclusion that if the Agents' firm would see their way to maintain rigid supervision over their expenditure items they will certainly be able to show greater profits and thus would be able to declare a higher rate of dividend than 3 per cent. So I submit, the Agents would consider my suggestion that they would be able to satisfy the Hindu and Arab shareholders and there will be no cause for raising any unnecessary hue and cry about the working of the Arab steamers at the hands of our competent Agents. I further wish to say in fairness to the requisition, that the opposing speech made by one Mr. S. R. Bomanji was quite unbusinesslike when he said that there was some ulterior motive on the part of Mr. Parekh in putting forth the resolutions mentioned in the requisition. The resolutions embodied in the requisition were for ascertaining only the cause of declaration of a low rate of dividend after proper investigation and they were not at all in any way for the purpose of condemning the management at the hands of our Agents or their capacity to conduct the business. We want only the Agents to give us a fair return towards our investments in subscribing the Arab steamer shares.—Yours, etc.,

Feb. 6, 1917.

B. L. THOSAR.

Public Accountant

(Continued from Column C.)

he is beginning to enjoy himself. He finds he has to go through the same worry of being caught up and led along in company of two other unfortunates. He now finds himself at the Base Remount Depot, where he remains until he is either issued locally or joins an echelon marching up the Tigris by the road which follows the right bank of that ancient river. While at the Base Depot he is taken in hand, clipped, shod and groomed, and after his ten days' march up to Amarah is fit to take his place immediately in a gun team or troop.

ADVENTURES OF A REMOUNT.

ON THE WAY TO MESOPOTAMIA.

(By "Eye Witness" in Mesopotamia).

The Remount Establishment at Basrah now consists of a headquarters and three squadrons. All remounts arriving in Mesopotamia pass through these, and are then transferred to the squadrons at Amarah, or issued locally. The Amin stabling and paddocks are situated in Makina Masus and can hold 1,500 horses. An off-shoot known as the Khorah Remount Paddocks (holdings 750 horses) is outside Basrah City within one mile of the Zobeir Gate, and on the edge of the desert. The object of this will be described later. A third series of paddocks are at Magil, 2½ miles due north. With this as a rough geographical guide, it is now proposed to describe in detail the adventures of a remount from the time he leaves his native shores at Sydney or Melbourne until he finds himself either pulling a gun across the Mesopotamian desert or carrying a cavalry soldier into action. His first introduction to a halter is probably on the docks just before he is led on to

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Marjorie Howell, daughter of a Railroad President, was nearly killed as a speeding locomotive struck her.

A DARING ROBBERY!

A safe was broken into and many documents, most valuable to their owner, were stolen.

MERCIFUL GOD! What is this?

LISTEN—

"In this decaying world of yours, your flabby customs are strangling you and you dare not cut them. You are all enmeshed like a swarm of flies in a monstrous cobweb"—Civilisation!

TO-NIGHT SEE!

Pathe's Mighty Serial—"The Grip of Evil" and Kalem's Superb Serial—"The Social Pirates."

Every EPISODE completely treats of a modern problem of civilisation. Every EPISODE sets forth a Vital moral lesson.

Every EPISODE will make you pause and think.

1 hour and 45 minutes of enrapturing and edifying entertainment!

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OLYMPIA

THE SUPER CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD.

Nightly at 6-45, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Saturdays, Matinee at 5 p.m.
Sunday, Matinee at 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

THE NEW PARTNER.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

HER BRAIN POWER AND MAN-POWER.

India's admission into the Council of Empire is fraught with untold possibilities. It provides the means by which she can contribute strength to the United Kingdom and the Dominions, and make her influence felt in matters affecting her destiny and the common good of the Empire, writes St. Nihal Singh in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

This new partnership has no doubt been brought about by the services rendered and the sacrifices made by India since the beginning of the hostilities. Before the war, she was looked upon as a weak link in the Empire. The enemy expected her to help him by being disloyal to Britain, thereby creating difficulties for the Empire by dividing its forces. The British considered her to be a helpless protégé who needed guidance and protection. India has surprised friend and foe alike by proving an undreamt-of source of strength.

The sense of kinship that has arisen from fighting the common enemy shoulder to shoulder has obliterated many prejudices that Colonialists erstwhile entertained against admitting Indians into the Imperial Council. The excuse that used to be urged was that India was not a self-governing Dominion. Since autonomy has not yet been conceded to India, the ground for that objection still remains. But the blood that India's sons have shed has made the people who urged such considerations forget him. Thus it happens that everywhere in the Empire the inclusion of India in the Council of Empire has been greeted with approval.

FIGHTING MATERIAL IN INDIA.

Some persons are interpreting the concession made to India as a reward for her staunchness through this period of stress and storm. Call it a recognition of her war-services if you will, but not a reward. In fact, it is a grave responsibility, and an opportunity for further service.

No Indian worthy the name is satisfied with what India has been permitted to do by the powers that be. Roughly speaking, only one out of a thousand Indians has been allowed to fight for the King-Emperor. There is a great deal of fighting material that remains to be mobilised and that ought to be mobilised as quickly as possible.

The Government has so far failed to mobilise the brain-power of India. The Indian military genius has not been given the scope that it deserves. Indian commercial acumen has not been called upon to help to solve the problems connected with the task of supplying Britain's food and other necessities. If Indian industries were to be organised upon a war footing India could do much more war work than she has been doing. The Council of the Empire, with India represented in it, will, no doubt, go into these questions with all despatch possible, and make recommendations to the Government as to where and how India can help to shorten the war and to make victory worth the sacrifices that are being made in blood and treasure.

The form that Indian representation has been given is far from ideal. If the chief representative had been an Indian instead of an Englishman, he could have spoken with more knowledge and authority, and have given with greater confidence.

COMING PROBLEMS.

The arrangement will, however, be very much improved if the two "gentlemen" whom Lord Chelmsford has been called upon to nominate to help the Secretary of State in carrying on the work that will devolve upon him in connection with the Empire Council are wisely chosen. They should be Indians of commanding personality, men who are respected not merely because of their birth or wealth, but because of their intellect and character, men who have the confidence of intelligent Indians. Since Mr. Chamberlain is an official, his colleagues-to-be should be chosen from Indian public life, and not from among officials or retired officials. The greater reputation they possess for independence of opinion, and for courage of conviction, the more will they be acceptable to Indians who are capable of thinking Imperially. The present stage of Indian evolution makes it necessary that representation be given to each of the two largest communities—the Hindus and Muslims.

The opportunities that the representatives sent out from India will be given should be sufficient to ensure that due attention is paid to Indian interests. This is especially necessary in the consideration of the terms on which peace is to be secured, and the arrangements that are to be made for inter-Empire relationship after the close of the hostilities.

Many knotty problems await solution. Those concerning trade are particularly important. Before the war Germany and Austria bought large quantities of India's raw materials and sold to her considerable quantities of manufactured goods. This commerce has been suspended during the war, and its fate has to be decided once for all. Similarly, the question of Indian migration to the Dominions is crying out for equitable adjustment. The extension of the Indian Empire by the annexation of territories adjacent to India and the finding of a suitable outlet in Africa for India's surplus population must be decided. The Indian view of these and other problems needs to be presented clearly and courageously to the body of men that will adjust these issues.

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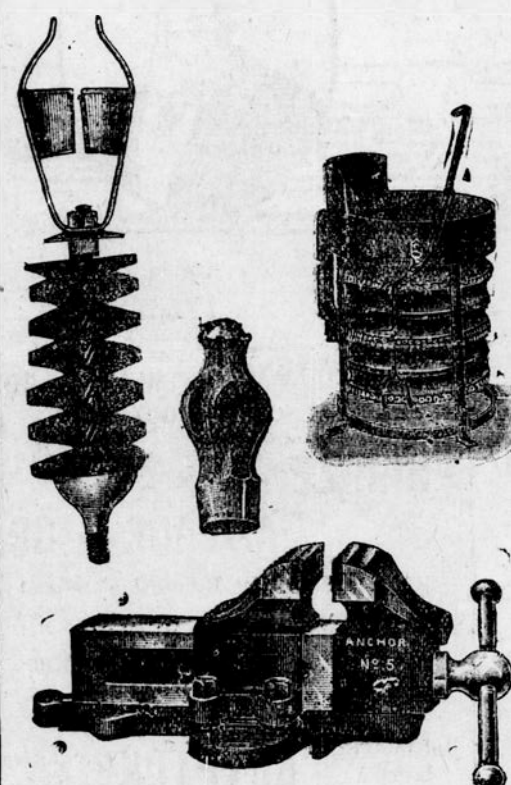
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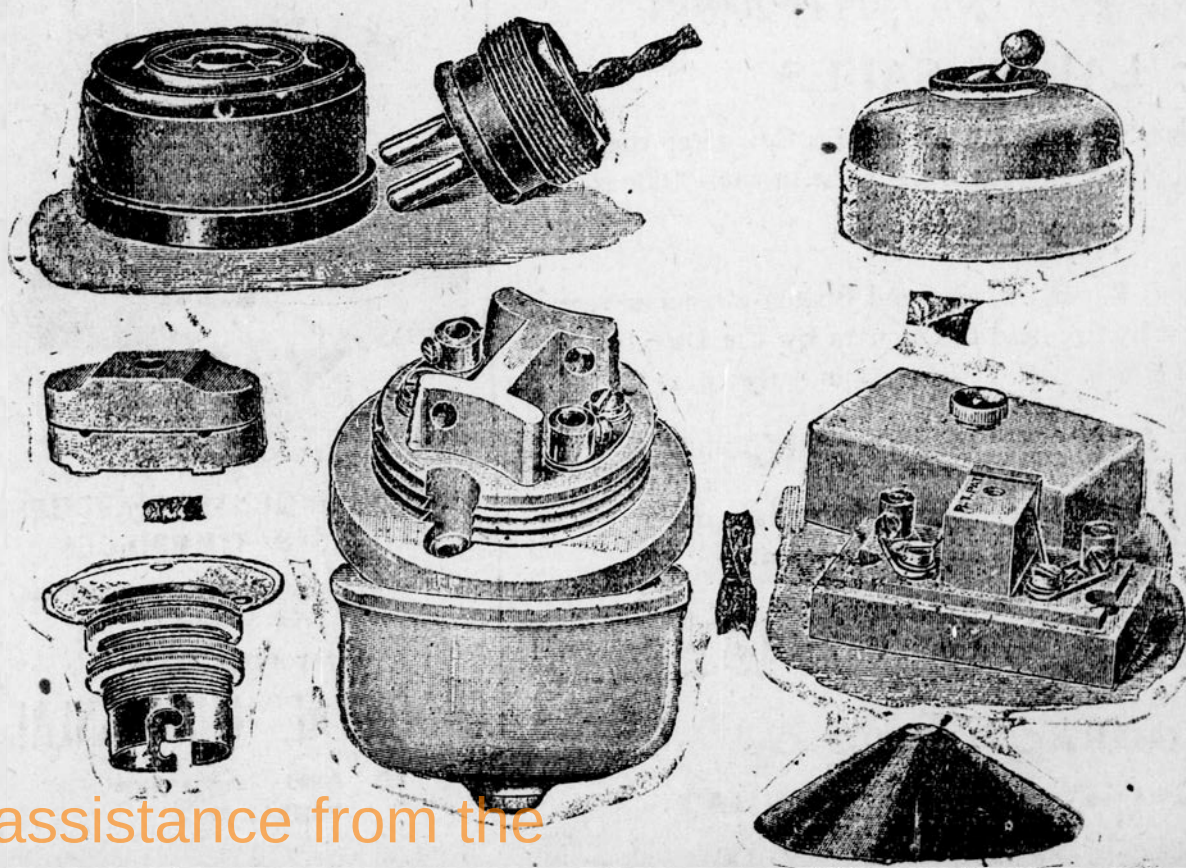
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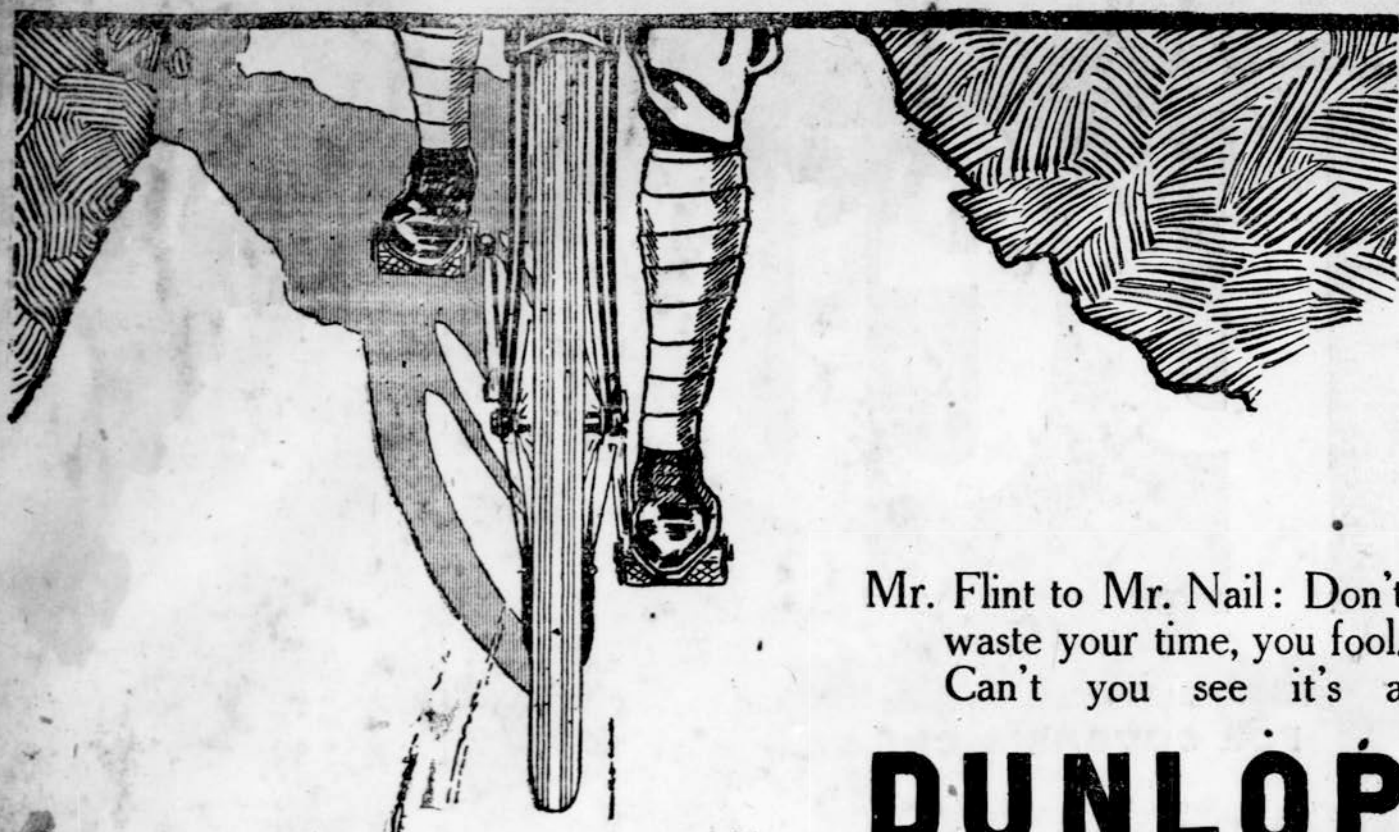
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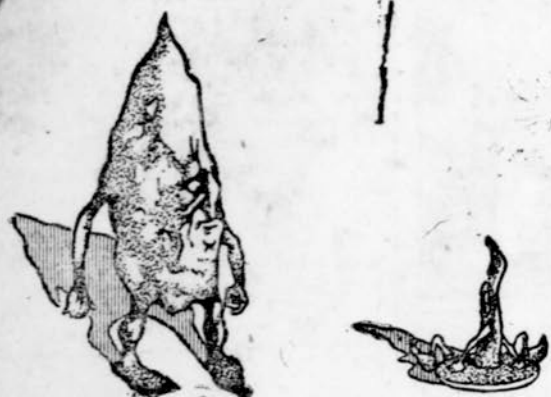
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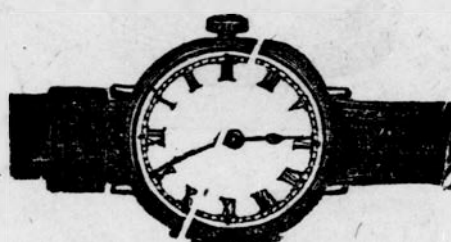
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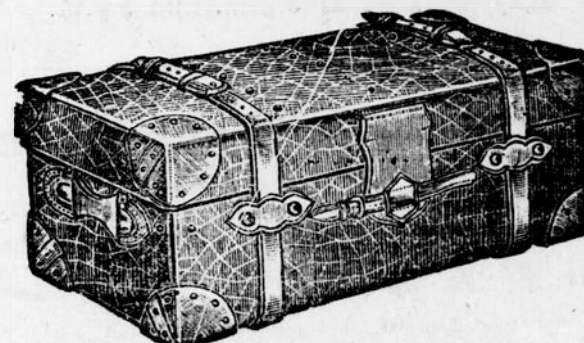
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